BORREGO 50 MAJOR SUBDIVISION

NORTHWEST CORNER OF HOBERG ROAD AND PALM CANYON DRIVE, BORREGO SPRINGS, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BIOLOGICAL LETTER REPORT

TM 5511, RPL1 Vesting Tentative Map; Vesting Site Plan S07-019, ER 06-05-003
APN: 141-080-05
UTM: [NAD 27]: 11-S: 556,000mE; 3,680,000mN

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PSBS #U862

March 24, 2008

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SUMMARY

Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc., (Pacific Southwest) conducted a biological assessment on the approximately 50.69-acre site on the west side of Hoberg Road, north of the intersection with Palm Canyon Drive on the west side of Borrego Valley in unincorporated community of Borrego Springs, San Diego County (County), California. The proposed project is a vesting tentative map, proposing 17 residential lots in Units 1 and 2 and an 11.6 acre future commercial site (Unit 3) on 50.69 acres. The assessment was performed to identify biological resources and sensitive species that are present and would be impacted by development or preserved by conservation of portions of the site as biological open space.

The property is adjacent to Anza Borrego Desert State Park lands to the west and large residential lots with limited housing, open space, and currently undeveloped parcels to the north, and east.

The survey identified a single vegetation/habitat type on the site: Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub, a common and widespread vegetation type that can sometimes support special-status species. "Urban"/Developed residential land uses exist adjacent to the east of the site. Implementation of the proposed project would directly impact 46.46 acres of Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub. This impact is considered significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County Guidelines. However, this significant impact would be reduced to a less than significant level if the proposed mitigation measure is made a condition of approval. The site does not appear to have soil conditions that would support the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma mcalli*), a California Species of Special Concern, which typically requires wind-blown sandy soils as opposed to the water-deposited soils that occur in the lower portions of a large bajada where the site is located.

The property does not include any jurisdictional wetlands. Because the site contains shrubs that could be used by nesting migratory birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code, impacts could occur to such species if unsupervised clearing or construction activities take place on the site between 1 February and 31 August. A mitigation measure is recommended to avoid such significant impacts and mitigate the impact to a less than significant level.

Introduction, Project Description, Location and Setting

A general biological assessment on the approximately 50.69-acre parcel on the west side of Borrego Valley was performed by Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc. at the request of Ms. Jo Mackenzie of San Marcos, California, agent for the applicant. The purpose of the survey was to document biological resources and/or any sensitive species occurring on the project site. This report summarizes the current biological conditions of the property, the results of the surveys, and includes an impact analysis of on-site impacts from the proposed project. This report provides the project applicant, KRS Development, Inc., resource agencies, and the public with current biological data to satisfy the review of the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It is anticipated that the information herein will be available for public agency review.

The proposed project is a vesting tentative map of 50.69 acres, proposing 17 residential lots in Units 1 and 2 and an 11.6 acre future commercial site in Unit 3. The Anza-Borrego Desert State Park boundary lies to the west of the site. The project includes a 50-foot wide biological open space/conservation easement along the west side of the ownership, to buffer potential impacts from the project to the adjacent state park ownership. This easement would include approximately 184,250 square feet or about 4.23 acres. This conservation easement also includes two existing utility easements (described below) and would not be counted as a project impact area or count as onsite mitigation for impacts to habitat areas. The project would be conditioned to place signage along the easement boundary on the project (east) side of this easement. This signage would allow free movement of wildlife species and would not impede the flow of water. The project also includes a 30-ft wide limited building zone easement adjacent to the open space easement to insure that no vegetation clearing within the open space easement is necessary to protect structures. The utility easements include an existing 15-ft wide utility easement along the western boundary of the project, and an overlapping 10-ft wide utility easement. The utility easements run the 3,885-ft length of west side of the ownership, constituting approximately 55,275 square feet or approximately 1.27 acres.

The project site is located on the north side of Palm Canyon Drive, the main commercial street at the western end of the unincorporated community of Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California (Figures 1 and 2). Geographically, the site is at the mouth of Hellhole Canyon, on a broad, gently-sloping bajada (a broad, sloping depositional deposit caused by the coalescing of alluvial fans). The main thread of the drainage of Hellhole Canyon runs just to the northwest of the parcel. The map location of the site is along the western boundary of Section 31, Township 10 South, Range 6 East, of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian; USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle (UTM [NAD 27]: 11-S: 556,000mE; 3,680,000mN). Elevational range of the property is from 755 ft to 795 ft. Land use surrounding the site includes a private resort facility which lies to the north and residential lots, only a few of which have been developed, to the east. Access to the site is from Montezuma Valley Road (County S22) to its intersection with Palm Canyon Drive (a continuation of S22), then north, along the east side of the parcel on Hoberg Road.

Prior to the field investigation, Pacific Southwest searched the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) for the USGS 7.5′ Borrego Palm Canyon, California 7.5′ USGS quadrangle. This search revealed several federally- and

state-listed species, or MSCP covered species that have been reported within the Borrego Palm Canyon Quadrangle. Pacific Southwest reviewed a recent aerial photograph (via Google Earth-2006) for potential drainage patterns and vegetation types. Pacific Southwest also reviewed a soil survey map (Bowman 1973) of the project site and vicinity for soil types, including hydric soils.

Soils mapped for the site are Carrizo Sands of the southern quarter of the parcel and Rositas loamy coarse sand on the reminder of the parcel (Bowman 1973). Surficial geology is recent alluvium (Rogers 1965). The site was utilized as a landing field in the past and the clearing is still discernable in the alteration of the vegetative cover. A small habitation appears to have been at the northwestern corner and is marked by a stand of Athel Trees (*Tamarix aphylla*). Several trails cross the parcel. An unpaved vehicular road also runs along the western boundary of the site and just off-site to the north, a culvert was constructed, indicating substantial use in the past. The feature, however, appears to no longer be in use.

The initial field survey of botanical resources of the subject property was performed on 3 December 2006. The on-foot survey covered all aspects of the parcel and was performed by R. Mitchel Beauchamp. Additional surveys for animal life were performed on March 10 and April 1, 2007 by Michael U. Evans. Lists of observed plants and animals (Appendices 1 & 2) were made and vegetation associations were recorded during the field survey on 1″=200′ scale topographic map of the site (Figure 3). The botanical survey was performed at 3:32 PM with an air temperature of 68°F and clear skies and no breeze. Species detected but not directly observed were identified through indirect signs (i.e., scat, tracks, calls, nests and burrows, etc.).

The property area is sufficiently small so that the entire area could be covered during the one visit. The lack of rainfall resulted in minimal growth of the annual flora, so only meager plant remains were available for identification. As of April 2, 2007, the Borrego Valley seasonal rainfall total has only been 0.74 inches (Anza Borrego Desert State Park, pers. comm.). Average rainfall for Borrego Desert Park (sic) for 45 years from 1948-95 is approximately 6.4 inches (http://www.worldclimate.com/cgi-bin/data.pl?ref=N33W116+2200+040983C).

Scientific nomenclature used in this report is from the following standard references: Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (1986), as modified by Oberbauer (1996); vascular plants (Beauchamp 1986, Hickman 1993, Munz 1974); vegetation communities (Holland 1986, Oberbauer 1996); wildlife habitats (Mayer et al. 1988); birds (American Ornithologists' Union 1998 and 2007); and mammals (Jones *et al*. 1992).

Habitats/Vegetation Communities

The survey identified two vegetation/habitat types on the project site and the immediate vicinity of the project: Urban/Developed and Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub (Figure 3). The vegetation/habitat types and acreage occurring on the property is discussed below, with appropriate Holland (1986) element codes.

Urban/Developed (#12000) – Off-site

Areas covered by single family swellings, asphalt, concrete, other manmade substances, and planted with non-native plants comprise this category.

Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub (#33100) – 50.69 acres

Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub constitutes the only vegetation occurring on the site. The presence of Creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*) is the basis for this classification but the dominance of this shrub is as a minor constituent, equal to Indigo Bush (*Psorothamnus schottii*). Other elements of this vegetation include White Burrobush (*Hymenoclea salsola*) and Burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*). A few Ocotillos (*Fouqueria splendens*) occur on the parcel as an isolated stand.

Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub vegetation is common and wide-spread in the Colorado Desert region of California. This vegetation covers approximately 12,625 km^2 (3,119,705 ac) in California, or approximately 3% of the area of California (Davis, et al. 1998). No data could be found for the areal extent of Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub in San Diego County. However, this vegetation type constitutes much of the desert lowland of eastern San Diego County, with most of the developed portions of this vegetation type existing in the Borrego Valley, and smaller, isolated desert residential communities. The County assigned a mitigation ratio of 1:1 for Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub (County of San Diego, 2006, Table 5).

Special Status Species

The transmontane region of San Diego County is a region of mixing between coastal and desert floristic elements. Additionally, the western edge of the Colorado Desert is known to serve as a refugium of plants species and associations more widespread in geologic time (Stebbins & Major 1965). The subject property, occurring at the lower end of the Hellhole Canyon alluvial fan, is largely dominated by Creosote Bush Scrub that is heavily infested by non-native annuals, largely Sahara Mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*) and annual grasses, (*Bromus, Aristida, Vulpia*).

The observed flora of the property is poorly represented by native annuals due to the poor rainfall prior the survey (Appendix 1). Forty-one plant taxa observed on the parcel. Of these, six are non-native and indicate the level of disturbance on the parcel. The flora of the property is representative of the western Colorado Desert. Due to the uniformity of the site associated with the stable alluvial fan formation, none of the endemics associated with the adjacent mountain slopes are likely to occur on the site. Similarly, the lack of aeolian sands on the site precludes many other endemic species known to occur elsewhere in the Borrego Valley.

Appendix 3 lists 30 plant species identified in the CNDDB search (and the Sensitive Species List received in County correspondence, September 21, 2006), their conservation status, their typical habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence in the study area. Three species have a moderate probability of occurrence on the site but presence could not be determined because they are annual plants not visible during the winter survey: **Winged Cryptantha** (*Cryptantha holoptera*) (a CNPS List 4, County List D species), **Palmer's Lyrepod** (*Lyrocarpa coulteri* var. *palmeri*) (List D), and **Baja California Comb Bur** (*Pectocarya peninsularis*) (List D).

An additional species, **Bristly Scaleseed** (*Spermolepis echinata*) (County List B), has been reported in the Borrego Palm Canyon 7.5′ topographic quadrangle. However, review of the documented records for this species in San Diego County indicates that it typically occurs in

sandy habitats in canyon bottoms, sometimes along the bottoms of narrow, rocky canyons, as indicated by this excerpt from Reiser (1994): *"Habitat: This small celery-like annual grows on rocky, desert terrain or on sandy flats. Known Sites: Spermolepis was observed north of Plum Canyon in Anza-Borrego State Park growing at the foot of a rocky slope in relatively open, Sonoran Desert scrub. It is reported from south of Vallecitos Stage Station, as well as in lower Box Canyon near S-2."*

Additionally, the California State Park and Recreation Department Resource Ecologist (K. Marsden, pers. comm.), whose responsibility includes the Borrego Valley, also indicates the species occurs in Plum Canyon, a narrow rocky canyon with a sandy bottom channel and is unlikely to occur on the open bajada sands of the proposed project site. Thus, this species is excluded from likely occurrence on the project site.

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has five lists in an order to categorize degrees of concern, from List 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4. List 4 is defined as "*Plants of limited distribution—a watch list…of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California, and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears relatively low at this time. While we cannot call these plants 'rare' from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly.*" (CNPS 2001). Two of the remaining plants of concern are on CNPS List 4: **Winged Cryptantha and Palmer's Lyrepod,** while **Baja California Comb Bur** has no CNPS, state or federal status.

Although **Winged Cryptantha**, **Palmer's Lyrepod**, and **Baja California Comb Bur** are on the County List D, they do not meet the CEQA definition of endangered species, and thus, they would not meet the definition of Endangered, Rare or Threatened species under Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Winter and early spring wildlife use of the site was extremely limited, particularly in years of low rainfall, such as the 2006-07 season. A brief field visits on March 10, 2007 and April 1, 2007 revealed 14 wildlife species, including one reptile, 11 birds and two mammals (see Appendix 2). The wildlife diversity of the site, if sampled over a longer time period, including spring and fall migration, would have revealed more species. The relatively homogeneous vegetation on the site, with a few ocotillos, and lack of riparian habitat or other complex micro-habitats probably limit the wildlife diversity of the site compared to sites with greater habitat diversity (see Massey and Evans, 1994).

Appendix 4 lists 30 wildlife species identified in the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) search (and the Sensitive Species List received in County correspondence, September 21, 2006), their conservation status, their typical habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence in the study area. Of the 30 species reviewed, all but four have a low probability of occurrence on the site because of site conditions. The County of San Diego has requested a survey for **Flat-tailed Horned Lizard**; this species is only surface-active during the spring and summer months. However, a field inspection of the site indicates that this lizard is very unlikely to occur on the site because it requires soft sand and the site only has relatively hard packed sand with little friability. Local biologists associated with the Anza Borrego Desert Park have also indicated the species is unlikely to occur on the site.

The remaining three wildlife species are of moderate or high probability to occur on the site: Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Pocketed Free-tailed Bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), and Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*). The **Loggerhead Shrike**, a relatively common species in the Anza Borrego desert area, undoubtedly occurs on the site at times, but probably does not nest there because of the absence of suitable nesting trees. There are no roosting areas on the site for the **Pocketed Free-tailed Bat**, a species which may forage over the site but typically uses caves, crevices in cliffs or under roof tiles of buildings as day-roosting sites. The **Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse** prefers fairly friable sandy soil for easy burrowing; much of the site contains fairly hard-backed gravelly soils, although the pocket mouse has been collected nearby and may occur on the site. Note that the **Coyote** (scat observed on the site) is not considered a sensitive species but is an indicator of a level of ecosystem function.

A conversation with a former California Parks Department resource ecologist (P. Jorgensen, pers. comm.) revealed that the **Burrowing Owl** (*Speotyto cunicularia*) has been observed on the site at least once, some years ago (details and date of the sighting are unavailable). A field inspection in March 2007 failed to identify the species on the site. At present, the site does not have extensive rodent or squirrel burrows of sufficient size to support Burrowing Owls. It is likely that the incidental observation of the Burrowing Owl in the past was a wintering bird that did not become resident, not an uncommon occurrence in the Borrego Valley area.

The site does contain shrubs that could serve as nesting sites for native birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code (see discussion, under impacts and mitigation measures).

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

The site does not contain any wetlands or jurisdictional waters. The site is on a stable alluvial fan and the present storm flow channel lies to the west and north of the subject property. Storm runoff moves across the site as sheet flow, based upon the placement of sediments about the site.

Other Unique Biological Features/Resources

The site is located along the lower portion of a major bajada. Drainages leaving desert canyons concentrate surface water flow and may be more attractive to wildlife. Because the project site is near the foot of the bajada, and located between heavily used Palm Canyon Drive and residential development on the east side of Hoberg Road, the site does not appear to support any special wildlife movement resources. Additionally, Palm Canyon Drive is a heavily used road, at least during the spring and early summer months, and probably reduces some potential wildlife movement from west to east across the site.

The Anza Borrego Desert State Park boundary is adjacent to the west boundary of the project site (north of Palm Canyon Drive). The east side of Hoberg Road is currently the local western limit of residential development in the immediate area. Based on inspection of satellite images (Google Earth, 4 January 2007; image date not indicated), there are eight residences along the eastern side of Hoberg Road.

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

Vegetation Community/Habitat Impacts

Table 1 summarizes the impacts to the vegetation communities from the proposed project (Figure 3).

Table 1. Summary of Existing, On-site Vegetation Type and Potential Impacts within Project Footprint (acres)

Vegetation Type	Existing	Directly Impacted	Mitigation Required
Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub	50.69	46.46	46.46
Total	50.69	46.46	46.46

Implementation of the project would directly impact 46.46-acres (50.69 acre site minus 4.23 acres of impact-neutral biological conservation easement) of Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub. The loss of 46.46 acres of Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub is considered significant under CEQA because the habitat meets the definition of a sensitive habitat under CEQA and County Guidelines.

Table 5 (Habitats and Mitigation Ratios) of the San Diego County Guidelines for Determining Significance of Biological Resources (September 26, 2006), indicates that the mitigation ratio of impacts to Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub is 1:1.

M-BIO-1 Impacts to Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub

Impacts to the loss of 46.46 acres of Creosote Bush Scrub habitat can be mitigated by conditioning the tentative map to require, prior to recording of the final map, issuance of a grading permit, or any other development-related permit, acquisition of at least 46.46 acres of land or credit for Creosote Bush Scrub in a mitigation bank or lands under the control of another natural resource management entity approved by the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use. This mitigation measure would allow for the acquisition of comparable habitat in a County-approved mitigation bank or as in-holdings within the Anza Borrego Desert State Park boundary and their transfer to the state park of 46.46 acres of Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub habitat. This mitigation land would be managed by the park or other approved management entity to conserve the long-term viability of the resource. If the 46.46 acres of mitigation land is acquired outside the park boundaries, a Resource Management Plan (and plan manager) approved by the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use, would also be required as part of this mitigation.

Conclusion(s)

The loss of 46.46 acres of Creosote Bush Scrub is considered significant under CEQA because of its native habitat values and ability to support special status species. However these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level if mitigation measure M-BIO-1 is made a condition of project approval because it would set aside and manage lands for conservation purposes in perpetuity to compensate for the loss of the project lands.

Special Status Species
Based on a review of the on-site habitats and a list of special status species recorded for the general project vicinity, no special status species have been identified on the site so far. Three special status plant species, on the County List D, may occur on the site, but sufficient rainfall has not occurred on the site to determine presence: Winged Cryptantha, Palmer's Lyrepod, and Baja California Comb Bur. However, these three species do not meet the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 definition of endangered, rare or threatened species and their presence or absence does not constitute a significant impact under CEQA. The remaining special status plant, Bristly Scaleseed, does meet the county and the CEQA Guidelines definition of an endangered, rare or threatened species, but does not occur on the site because it is typically found in sandy soils in rocky canyons, and not in the sandy bajada soils found on the site.

The site does contain shrubs and trees that could be used by nesting migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code. If clearing or construction takes place during the spring/summer months (1 February through 31 August), nesting birds may be impacted by direct impacts to nesting sites or indirectly by noise, causing abandonment of nesting sites. This is considered a significant impact under CEQA unless reduced to a less-than-significant level by application of the recommended mitigation measure (see M-BIO-2).

M-BIO-2: Nesting Migratory Birds
Impacts to nesting migratory birds can be mitigated by conditioning the tentative map to require a pre-construction survey by a qualified ornithologist of the proposed project area for nesting birds, if grubbing, clearing, or construction occurs from 1 February through 31 August. Any active nests located would be flagged and that area protected from impacts until the birds have fledged.

Conclusion(s)

Project clearing and grading may have a significant effect on nesting migratory birds protected by federal and state regulations but these impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level by the proposed mitigation measure that would assure that no birds would be harmed by clearing and grading activities.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways
The site does not contain any jurisdictional wetlands or waterways that would be impacted by implementation of the project.

Other Unique Biological Features/Resources
The site does not contain any unique other unique biological features or resources that would be impacted by implementation of the project. However, the project site is adjacent to Anza Borrego Desert State Park, a large park managed for natural resource recreational values. Placement and occupation of home sites adjacent to the state park boundaries has the potential to cause adverse indirect effects on natural park lands. This impact is considered significant under CEQA.

M-BIO-3: Other Unique Biological Features/Resources
The project should be conditioned to install or ensure the installation of signage, placed every 50 feet along the eastern conservation/open space easement boundary, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use.

This signage would allow the free movement of wildlife and water flow, while identifying the location of the easement and staging the appropriate prohibitions within the easement.

Conclusion(s)
The project could have significant adverse effects on the adjacent natural resources managed by Anza Borrego Desert State Park caused by residential uses within the subdivision but these effects would be reduced to a less than significant level by the application of mitigation measures M-BIO-1 and M-BIO-3 which require a conservation easement and a fence and signage that identifies the location and prohibitions within the easement.

Cumulative Impacts

Past and pending discretionary projects in the Borrego Valley area were researched from County files. Borrego Valley was chosen as an appropriate area for the cumulative impact analysis because it is the primary area in San Diego County where proposed for development would affect desert plant communities; development proposals in other small County desert communities appear to be relatively infrequent. Table 2 lists these nine projects, their size, number of residential units, plant community/habitat types, and notes about each project. Specific project information was not readily available in County files regarding the specific areas of existing or impacted plant communities, and/or mitigation requirements. Projects with pending environmental review typically do not have biological assessments available in the public files. Table 2 indicates that nine projects, totaling approximately 1,107 acres and 1,267 residential or RV units have been proposed or approved in Borrego Valley. Various habitats have been reported for these projects, including Creosote Bush Scrub, Tamarisk Woodland, relictual dune, Sonoran Wash Scrub, Desert Saltbush Scrub, and various desert riparian-associated habitats. At least 142.82 acres of Creosote Bush Scrub habitats exist on these projects, although the total amounts of impacts to this habitat cannot be determined. The Borrego 50 project would impact approximately 46.46 acres of this habitat. As stated above, Creosote Bush Scrub is abundant and widespread in southeastern California, occupying approximately 3,119,705 acres (3% of the state area) and occupies much of the desert lowlands of eastern San Diego County. It appears that regional impacts to Creosote Bush Scrub, ranging from about 1,000 to 200 acres (potential range of impacts, based on Table 2) in San Diego County would not constitute a significant impact on this plant community. Furthermore, the project's contribution to this loss would not constitute a substantial contribution to that less than significant regional loss.

Conclusion(s)
Because it is apparent that there are no past, present, or future regionally significant cumulative losses of Creosote Bush Scrub habitat in San Diego County, the loss of acres of this habitat proposed by the proposed project would not constitute a substantial contribution to a significant cumulative impact to this habitat.

Table 2. Borrego Valley Approved and Proposed Projects: Reported Vegetation Community Types

Project No	Project Name	Size	# Units	Disturbed	Urban/ Developed	Creosote Bush Scrub	Mesquite Bosque	Other Habitats	Note
TM 5011	Borrego Spring Springs Country Club	361.08							Part of 1079 ac specific plan; approved 1/3/2003
TM 5130	[Yaqui Pass area]	2.9	19			X			SE-side, Las Casitas, E-Rams Hill; approved 7/17/06
TM 5135	Santa Fe II of Rams Hill	24.73	120		X				Part of Rams Hill; previously graded, adj to golf course; approved 12/14/01
TM 5373, P04-023, SP 04-04	Mesquite Trails Ranch	309.51	480			100	200	Tamarsk Woodland on site	RV lots, E-side, Borrego Valley Rd, by Tilting T Dr; pending environmental review (habitat coverages estimated from 1993 documents); alternate size given is 291 ac
TM 5487	Borrego Springs Country Club Estates	172.7	148			X		Relect dune, seasonal riparian	Located on Borrego Springs Rd, S-Christmas Circle, near Rango Rd; no bio report available; review pending
TM 5511	Hoberg Rd: Borrego 50	50.69	17			50.69			Located on Palm Canyon Dr., Hoberg Rd; includes commercial lot; CEQA review pending
TM 5512	Borrego Springs Senior Condominiums	9	122			9.72			Draft bio report not released
TM 5513	Yaqui Pass Rancho [?]	33.1	72			33.1			Draft bio report not released
TM 5528	Borrego 138 Project	144.32	289	27.9	X			Sonoran Wash Scrub, Desert Saltbush Scrub, wetlands	Palm Canyon Drive, W-Borrego Valley Rd; EIR in prep; bio report unavailable
	TOTAL	**1108.03**	**1267**			**193.51**			

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Attachments

Appendix 1. Floral Checklist
Appendix 2. Faunal Checklist
Appendix 3. Sensitive Plants Reported from Borrego Palm Canyon quadrangle
Appendix 4. Sensitive Animals Reported from Borrego Palm Canyon quadrangle

Figure 1. Project Vicinity, TM 5511: ER 06-05-003 - Borrego 50 acres, Hoberg Road, Borrego Springs Area, San Diego County, CA - ✪

N

Not to Scale

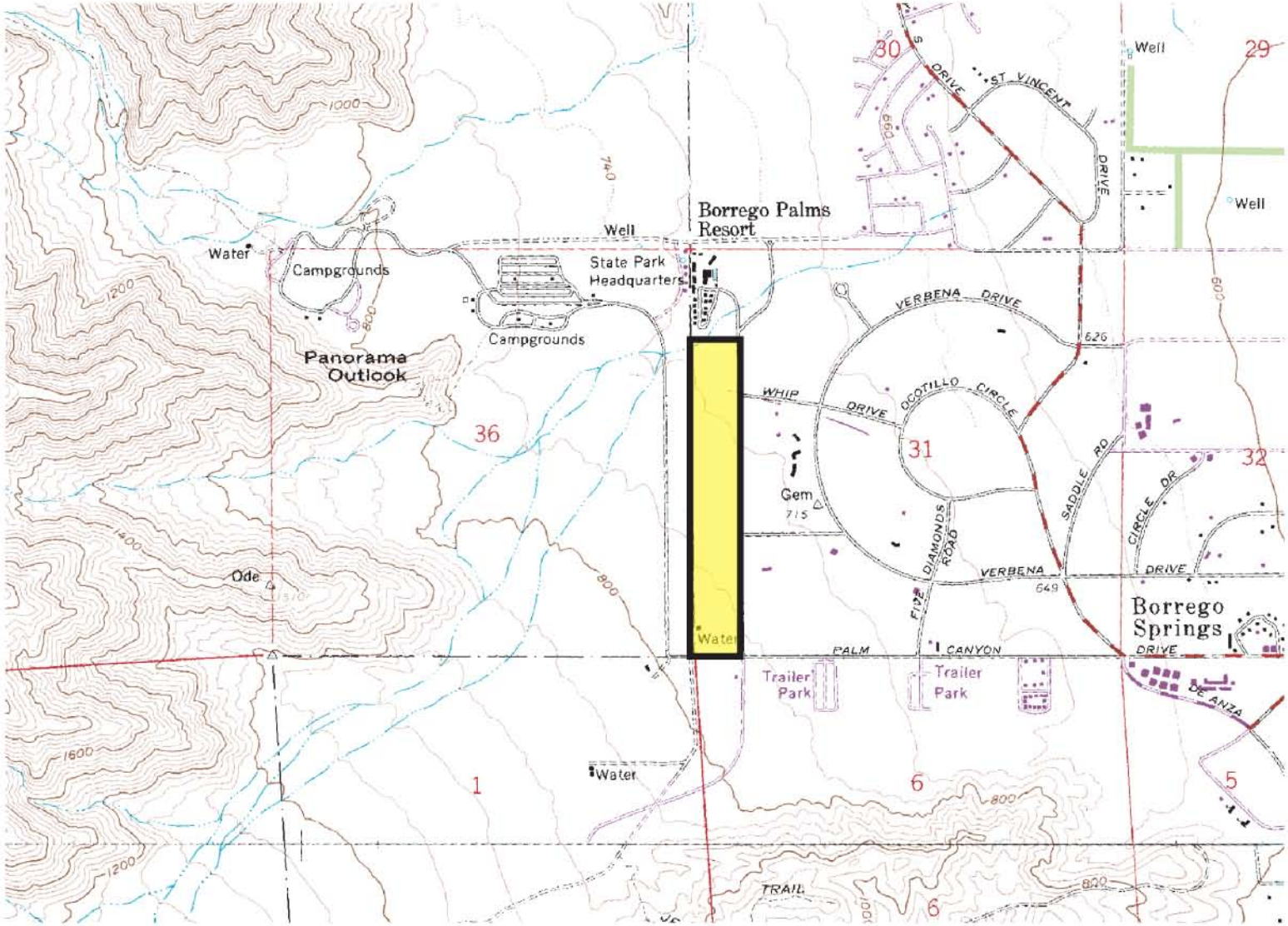
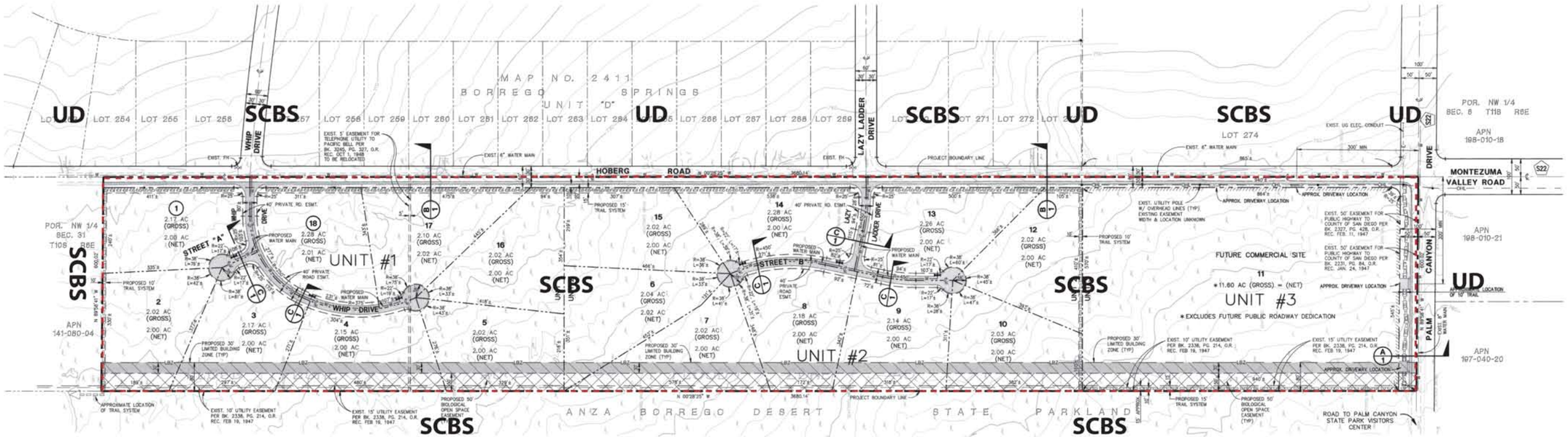


Figure 2. Project Location, TM 5511: ER 06-05-003 - Borrego 50 acres, Hoberg Road, Borrego Springs Area, San Diego County
USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, CA Quadrangle

N

1" = 2,000'

Figure 3. TM 5511: ER 06-05-003 - Borrego 50 acres, Hoberg Road, Vegetation & Sensitive Resources



1" = 140'

Project Boundary

Legend	Holland Code
UD - Urban/Developed	12000
SCBS - Sonoran Creosote Bush Scrub	33100

APPENDIX 1. FLORAL CHECKLIST OF SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE HOBERG ROAD/PALM CANYON DRIVE SITE

DICOTYLEDONS

Acanthaceae - Acanthus Family
Justicia californica (Benth.) D. Gibson Chuparosa

Amaranthaceae - Amaranth Family
Amaranthus palmeri S. Watson Palmer's Amaranth

Asteraceae - Sunflower Family
Ambrosia dumosa (Gray) Payne White Bursage
Bebbia juncea (Benth.) Greene var. *aspera* Greene Rush Sweetbush
Encelia farinosa Torr. Brittlebush
Hymenoclea salsola T & G. White Burrobush
Malacothrix californica DC. California Malacothrix
Malacothrix glabrata Gray Desert Dandelion
Stephanomeria pauciflora (Torr.) Nutt. Wire-lettuce
Trichoptilium incisum A. Gray Desert Yellow-Head

Boraginaceae - Borage Family
Cryptantha barbigera (Gray) Greene Bearded Cryptantha
Cryptantha maritima (Greene) Greene Whitehair Cryptantha
Pectocarya recurvata Jtn. Recurved Pectocarya

Brassicaceae - Mustard Family
**Brassica tournefortii* Gouan Wild Turnip

Cactaceae - Cactus Family
Cylindropuntia echinocarpa (Engelm. & J. Bigelow) F.M.Knuth Silver Cholla

Cucurbitaceae - Gourd Family
Cucurbita palmata Wats. Coyote Gourd

Euphorbiaceae - Spurge Family
Chamaesyce melanadenia (Torrey) Millsp.
Chamaesyce polycarpa (Benth.) Millsp. Small-seed Sandmat
Croton californicus Muell. Arg. Common Croton
Ditaxis serrata (Torr.) A.A. Heller Yuma Silverbush
Stillingia linearifolia Wats. Linear-leaf Stillingia

Fabaceae - Legume Family
Lupinus arizonicus (S. Watson) S.Watson Arizona Blue Bonnet
Psorothamnus schottii (Torr.) Barneby Indigo Bush

Fouquieriaceae - Ocotillo Family
Fouquieria splendens Engelm. ssp. *splendens* Ocotillo

Geraniaceae - Geranium Family
**Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. Red-stem Filaree

Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf Family
Phacelia crenulata Greene var. *ambigua* (Jones) J.F. Macbr. Desert Phacelia

APPENDIX 1. FLORAL CHECKLIST OF SPECIES OBSERVED AT THE HOBERG ROAD/PALM CANYON DRIVE SITE (CONTINUED)

Krameriaceae - Rhatany Family
Krameria grayi Roser & Painter White Rhatany

Onagraceae - Evening-Primrose Family
Camissonia californica (Torr. & Gray) Raven False-mustard

Papaveraceae - Poppy Family
Eschscholzia minutiflora Wats. Pygmy Gold-poppy

Plantaginaceae - Plantain Family
Plantago ovata Forsskal Woolly Plantain

Polemoniaceae - Phlox Family
Eriastrum eremicum (Jeps.) Mason ssp. *eremicum* Desert Woolly-star

Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family
Eriogonum inflatum Torr. & Frém. var. *inflatum* Desert Trumpet
Eriogonum trichopes Torr. Little Buckwheat

Solanaceae - Nightshade Family
Datura discolor Bernh. Jimsonweed
Tamaricaceae - Tamarisk Family
**Tamarix aphylla* (L.) Karsten African Tamarisk, Athel
Zygophyllaceae - Caltrop Family
Larrea tridentata (DC.) Cov. Creosote Bush

MONOCOTYLEDONS
Poaceae - Grass Family
Aristida adscensionis L. Six-weeks Three-awn
**Bromus hordeaceus* L. Soft Chess
**Bromus tectorum* L. Cheat Grass
**Schismus barbatus* (L.) Thell. Mediterranean Schismus
Vulpia octoflora (Walter) Rydb. Var. *hirtella* (Piper) Henr. Tufted Fescue

* - Denotes non-native plant taxa

APPENDIX 2. ANIMALS OBSERVED OR DETECTED

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Phrynosomatidae	
Side-blotched Lizard	*Uta stansburiana*
BIRDS	
Falconidae (Falcons)	
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Odontophoridae (New World Quail)	
Gambel's Quail	*Callipepla gambelii*
Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)	
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Common Ground-Dove	*Columbina passerina*
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	
Costa's Hummingbird	*Calypte costae*
Corvidae (Jays, Crows, Ravens, Magpies)	
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
Remizidae (Verdins)	
Verdin	*Auriparus flavipes*
Troglodytidae (Wrens)	
Cactus Wren	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*
Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)	
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Fringillidae (Finches)	
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*
MAMMALS	
Leporidae (Rabbits and Hares)	
Black-tailed Jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
Sciuridae (Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots)	
White-tailed Antelope Squirrel	*Ammospermophilus leucurus*
Canidae (Foxes, Wolves, and Relatives)	
Coyote	*Canis latrans*

Appendix 3. Sensitive Plants reported from USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle

SCIENTIFIC NAME & COMMON NAME	SENSITIVITY CODE & STATUS Federal/State/ CNPS	SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATUS	HABITAT PREFERENCE/ REQUIREMENTS	GROWTH FORM AND FLOWERING PERIOD	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE & FACTUAL BASIS FOR POTENTIAL
Astragalus crotalariae Salton Milkvetch	None/None/4 (1-1-2)	List D	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy or gravelly); elevation 60-250 m	Perennial herb, blooms January-April	Low: Site lacks loose, sandy soils.
Astragalus insularis var. *harwoodii* Harwood's Milk-vetch	None/None/2 (2-2-1)	List B	Desert dunes (sandy or gravelly), sands at eastern base of mountains, 0-300 m.	Annual herb, blooms January-May	Low: Site lacks loose, sandy soils.
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *borreganus* Borrego Milk-Vetch	None/None/4 (1-1-1)	List D	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub/sandy, 30-270 m.	Annual herb, blooms April-July	Low: Site lacks loose, sandy soils.
Ayenia compacta Ayenia	None/None/2 (2-1-1)	List A	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; esp in sandy & gravelly washes in the desert, dry desert cyns; 150-1095 m.	Perennial herb, blooms March-April	Low: Site lacks rocky slopes and outcrops; conspicuous perennial shrub, would have been observed during field visits
Bursera microphylla Elephant Tree	None/None/3 (3-1-1)	List B	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky), desert slopes, 200-700 m.	Tree (deciduous), blooms June-July	Low: A conspicuous shrub not overlooked if present.
Carlowrightia arizonica Arizona carlowrightia	None/None/2 (3-2-1)	List B	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy, granitic alluvium) known in CA fr only 1 extent pop. at ABDSP & on adj private land, 285-430 m.	Shrub (deciduous), blooms May-July	Low: Site lacks rocky slopes and outcrops; conspicuous perennial shrub, would have been observed during field visits.
Chaenactis carphoclinia var. *peirsonii* Peirson's Pincushion	None/None/1B (2-1-3)	List A	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy), known only fr desert slopes, eastern Santa Rosa Mtns., 3-500 m.	Annual herb, blooms March-April	Low: Site lacks sandy habitat on desert slopes
Chamaesyce arizonica Arizona Spurge	None/None/2 (2-1-1)	List B	Sonoran desert scrub, esp. sandy soils, 50-300 m.	Perennial herb, blooms March-April	Low: Site lacks loose, sandy soils.
Colubrina californica Las Animas Colubrina	None/None/2 (2-1-1)	List D	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, 10-1000 m.	Shrub (deciduous), blooms April-June	Low: A conspicuous shrub not overlooked if present.
Comarostaphylos diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia* Summer-Holly	FSC/None/1B (2-2-2)	List A	Chaparral, oft in mixed chaparral in CA, sometimes post-burn, 30-550 m.	Shrub (evergreen), blooms April-June	Absent. An error in the data reporting system. Known only to the west of the mountain crest.
Cryptantha costata Ribbed Cryptantha	None/None/4 (1-1-2)	List D	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, 60-500 m.	Annual herb, blooms February-May	Low: Site lacks loose, sandy soils.
Cryptantha ganderi Gander's Cryptantha	None/None/1B (3-3-2)	List A	Desert dunes, Sonoran desert scrub, (sandy), 160-400 m.	Annual herb, blooms February-May	Low: Site lacks extremely sandy soil conditions
Cryptantha holoptera Winged Cryptantha	None/None/4 (1-1-2)	List D	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, 100-1200 m.	Annual herb, blooms March-April	Moderate: Site has general attributes to support this low sensitivity species
Ditaxis serrata var. *californica* California Ditaxis	None/None/3 (?-2-3)	List C	Sonoran desert scrub, 30-1000 m.	Perennial herb, flowers March-December	Low: A conspicuous shrub not overlooked if present.
Galium angustifolium ssp. borregoense Borrego Bedstraw	None/Rare/1B (3-1-3)	List A	Sonora desert scrub (rocky); elevation 350-1250 meters	Perennial herb, blooms March	Low: a conspicuous herb not overlook if present; tends to occur in canyons
Horsfordia newberryi Newberry's Velvet-mallow	None/None/4 (1-1-1)	List D	Sonoran desert scrub (rocky); 3-800 m.	Shrub, blooms February-December	Low: A conspicuous shrub not overlooked if present.
Lepidium flavum var. *felipense* Borrego Valley Peppergrass	None/None/1B (3-2-3)	List A	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub/sandy, 455-840 m. [locally in Borrego sink]	Annual herb, blooms March-May	Low: Site lacks alkaline soils that support this variety.
Lessingia glandulifera var. *tomentosa* Warner Springs Lessingia	None/None/1B (2-1-3)	List B	Chaparral. Along roadsides, sandy soil in high desert chaparral, 860-1220 m.	Annual herb, blooms August-October	Low: Known only to the west of the mountain crest.
Lotus haydonii Pygmy Lotus	None/None/1B (2-1-2)	List D	Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub/rocky; elevation 520-1200 meters	Perennial herb, blooms January-June	Low: Site lacks rocky outcrops;
Lyrocarpa coulteri var. *palmeri* Palmer's Lyrepod	None/None/4 (1-1-1)	List D	Desert canyons	Perennial herb, blooms December-April	Moderate: A perennial herb that would only be obvious in the spring.
Matelea parvifolia Spearleaf	None/None/2 (3-1-1)	List B	Mojavean & Sonoran desert scrub. Dry rocky ledges & slopes, 440-1095 m.	Perennial herb, blooms March-May	Low: Site lacks rocky outcrops.

Appendix 3. Sensitive Plants reported from USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle

SCIENTIFIC NAME & COMMON NAME	SENSITIVITY CODE & STATUS Federal/State/ CNPS	SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATUS	HABITAT PREFERENCE/ REQUIREMENTS	GROWTH FORM AND FLOWERING PERIOD	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE & FACTUAL BASIS FOR POTENTIAL
Mentzelia hirsutissima var *stenophylla* Hairy Stickleaf	None/None/2 (2-1-1)	List B	Desert (lower), sandy soil; Sonoran desert scrub (rocky); elevation 0-700 meters for nominate species	Annual herb, blooms March-May	Low: Site lacks extremely sandy soil conditions
Mirabilis tenuiloba Slender Lobed Four O'clock	None/None/4 (1-1-1)	List D	Desert canyons	Perennial herb, blooms March-May	Low: Site lacks rocky outcrops.
Pectocarya peninsularis Baja California Comb Bur	None/None/None	List D	Desert washes; roadsides and open areas below 300 m.	[not in CNPS list]	Moderate: An annual that would only be obvious in the spring.
Pholisma arenarium *Sand Food*	None/None/ considered but rejected by CNPS because too common		Desert sandy washes	[not in CNPS list]]	Low: Site lacks extremely sandy soil conditions
Salvia eremostachya Desert Sage	None/None/4 (1-1-1)	List D	Desert northern valleys, canyons, San Diego County	Shrub (evergreen), blooms March-May	Low: Site lacks rocky soil conditions; plant usually found at higher elevations; obvious shrub, would have been obvious during field surveys
Selaginella eremophila Desert Spike-Moss	None/None/2 (3-2-1)	List B	Sonoran desert scrub (gravelly or rocky), desert slopes, 200-900 m. Known in CA fr fewer than 10 occurs.	Perennial herb (rhizomatous), fetile May-July	Low: Site lacks rocky outcrops and slopes.
Senna covesii Cove's Cassia	None/None/2 (2-2-1)	List B	Desert valley areas	Perennial herb, blooms March-June	Low: A conspicuous shrub not overlooked if present.
Spermolepis echinata Bristly Scaleseed	None/None/2 (3-1-1)	List B	Sonoran desert scrub (sandy or rocky); 60-1500 m. Typically found in sandy soils at foot of rocky slope, not open bajadas	Annual herb, blooms March-April	Low: open, bajada sands on site unlikely to support this species
Xylorhiza orcuttii Orcutt's Woody Aster	None/1B/(2-2-3)	List A	Sonoran desert scrub; elev 20-365 m; perennial herb, blooms March-April	Perennial herb, blooms March-April	Low: Site lacks alkaline soil conditions

Appendix 4. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	SENSITIVITY CODE & STATUS Federal/State/CDFG	SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATUS	HABITAT PREFERENCE/ REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE & FACTUAL BASIS FOR POTENTIAL
Alkali Skipper *Pseudocopaeodes eunus eunus*	None/None/None	Group 1	Desert Salt-Grass (*Distichlis spicata ssp. stricta*) is larval host plant. Generally prefers grassy areas.	Low: site has no grasses.
Mohave Tui Chub *Gila bicolor mohavensis*	FE/CE/None	N. A.	Mohave River	Low: site is not near known range.
Desert Pupfish *Cyprinodon macularius*	FE/CE/None	Group 2	Desert ponds, springs, marshes & streams in So. Cal.; esp in salinities from fresh water to 68 ppt, can survive temps 9-45 deg. C	Low: site does not contain water.
Barefoot Banded Gecko *Coleonyx switaki*	None/CT/None	Group 2	Desert flatlands and canyons; usually with boulders and rock outcrops.	Low: site is not rocky.
Chuckwalla *Sauromalus obesus*	None/None/None	Group 2	Variety of desert woodland & scrub habitats; most often in creosote communities; requires large rock outcrops, boulders, scattered large rocks. Sandy, well-drained soil needed for nesting.	Low: site is not rocky.
Flat-tailed Horned Lizard *Phrynosoma mcalli*	None/None/CSC	Group 1	Restricted to desert washes & desert flats in central RIV, east SD, & IMP Cos; esp. in fine sand for burrowing to avoid temperature extremes; req. vegetation and ants	Low: site soils are sandy but fairly hard-packed; lacks wind-blown soils required by this species
Coastal Rosy Boa *Charina trivirgata*	None/None/Protected	Group 2	Desert & chaparral from coast to Mojave & Colorado Deserts, esp in moderate to dense vegetation & rocky cover; habitats w/mix of brushy cover & rocky soil like coastal canyons & hillsides, desert canyons, washes & mountains	Low: sp. has preference for rocky habitats with heavier vegetative cover.
Northern Red Diamond Rattlesnake *Crotalus [exsul] ruber ruber*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Chaparral, woodland, grassland & desert areas, esp in rocky areas & dense vegetation	Low: sp. has preference for rocky habitats with heavier vegetative cover.
Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni* (wintering)	BCC/CT/None	Group 1	Breeds in stands w/few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, & in oak savannah. Req adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Low: sp. generally winters in South America. Occurs locally as migrant.
Ferruginous Hawk *Buteo regalis* (wintering)	BCC/None/CSC	Group 1	Winters in so. CA. Forages over agricultural lands, grasslands, scrub.	Low: may forage over site.
Prairie Falcon *Falco mexicanus* (nesting)	BCC/None/CSC	Group 1	Dry, open terrain, level or hilly, breeding sites on cliffs	Low: may forage over site.
Burrowing Owl *Athene [Speotyto] cunicularia* (burrow sites)	BCC/None/CSC	Group 1, Narrow Endemic	Open dry annual or perennial grasslands, desert & scrublands w/low growing vegetation, uses ground squirrel burrows for nesting	Moderate: reported as winter visitor in past; may occur occasionally
Long-eared Owl *Asio otus*	None/None/CSC	Group 1	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows & cottonwoods, belts of live oak parallel to streams	Low: site lacks proper habitat.
Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	BCC/None/CSC	Group 1	Open habitats with scattered shrubs & other perches.	Moderate: species is fairly common in creosote bush habitats in Colorado desert

Appendix 4. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	SENSITIVITY CODE & STATUS Federal/State/CDFG	SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATUS	HABITAT PREFERENCE/ REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE & FACTUAL BASIS FOR POTENTIAL
LeConte's Thrasher *Toxostoma lecontei*	None/None/None	Group 2	Fairly common to common resident and closely associated with chaparral in SD Co	Low: county population is small. Could forage on-site but shrubs or cacti adequate for nesting are lacking.
California Leaf-nosed Bat *Macrotus californicus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Distribution poorly known; strongly associated w/desert riparian & wash habitats; roost in mine shafts & caves.	Low: open habitat not preferred by sp. No roosting habitat on-site.
Small-footed Myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Cliffs, rock crevices, possibly in caves & mines. Variety of habitats from sea level to 8900 ft.	Low: generally prefers more mesic habitats. No roosting habitat on-site.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Day roosts include caves & mines, but may be found in buildings. Distribution not well known. Prefers mesic habitats.	Low: generally prefers more mesic habitats. No roosting habitat on-site.
Pallid Bat *Antrozous pallidus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Caves, tunnels, attics, crevices, variety of other locations. Grassland, shrublands, woodlands, forests, most common in open dry habitats with rocky areas.	Low: generally prefers more mesic habitats. No roosting habitat on-site.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Small colonies in rocky cliffs or crevices. Found in desert scrub, desert riparian, scrublands, pinyon-juniper woodlands. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Moderate: may forage in area but no roosting habitat on-site.
Big Free-tailed Bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Small colonies in rocky cliffs or crevices. Found in desert scrub, desert riparian, scrublands, pinyon-juniper woodlands. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Low: all local records are from urban areas. No roosting habitat on-site.
Spotted Bat *Euderma maculatum*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Prefers sites w/adequate roosting habitat, such as cliffs; feeds over water and along washes, may move fr forests to lowlands in autumn	Low: not known from desert habitats. No roosting habitat on-site.
Western Mastiff Bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Small colonies in rocky cliffs or crevices. Variety of open habitats including woodlands, coastal sage scrub, grasslands, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban.	Low: may forage over site. No roosting habitat on-site.
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, & desert scrub, generally found in open or semi-open country.	PRESENT: observed on site
Jacumba Pocket Mouse *Perognathus longimembris internationalis*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, coastal scrub, sagebrush. Rarely found on rocky sites, uses all canopy coverages.	Low: bulk of known range lies well south of site.
Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse *Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Desert border areas in east SD Co. Desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc. Sandy herbaceous areas, usu in assoc w/rocks or coarse gravel.	Moderate: 3 records of specimens from locations several miles southeast in similar habitat (UC Berkeley MVZ #182930-32).
Coyote *Canis latrans*	None/None/None	N/A	Variety of habitats, including urban canyons	PRESENT: Scat observed on site
American Badger *Taxidea taxus*	None/None/CSC	Group 2	Uncommon resident throughout the state. Abundant in drier open shrub, forest, & herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	Low: species unlikely to occur close to high-traffic park and adjacent residential areas

Appendix 4. Sensitive Animals reported from USGS 7.5' Borrego Palm Canyon, California quadrangle

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	SENSITIVITY CODE & STATUS Federal/State/CDFG	SAN DIEGO COUNTY STATUS	HABITAT PREFERENCE/ REQUIREMENTS	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON SITE & FACTUAL BASIS FOR POTENTIAL
Mountain Lion *Felis (Puma) concolor*	None/None/None	Group 2	Widespread, uncommon resident ranging from sea level to alpine meadows. Variety of habitats except xeric regions of the deserts.	Low: but may occasionally transit the sight.
Peninsular Bighorn Sheep *Ovis canadensis cremnobates = O. c. nelsoni* dps	FE/CT/CFP	Group 1	Open desert slopes below 4,000 ft fr/ San Gorgonio Pass south into Mexico; esp steep walled canyons & ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes, w/available water	Low: generally avoids lower elevation open scrub.

DEFINITIONS OF SENSITIVITY RATINGS

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

List Status

List 1A	Plants presumed extinct in California. CEQA consideration mandatory
List 1B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. CEQA consideration mandatory
List 2	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. CEQA consideration mandatory
List 3	Plants about which we need more information - a review list. CEQA consideration strongly recommended
List 4	Plants of limited distribution - a watch list. CEQA consideration strongly recommended

CNPS R-E-D Code

R (Rarity)	
1	Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this
2	Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small
3	Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported
E (Endangerment)	
1	Not endangered
2	Endangered in a portion of its range
3	Endangered throughout its range
D (Distribution)	
1	More or less widespread outside California
2	Rare outside California
3	Endemic to California

State-Listed/Designated Plants and Animals

CE	State-listed, endangered
CT	State-listed, threatened
CR	State-listed, rare
CC	Candidate for State listing
CSC	California Special Concern Species (Department of Fish and Game)
CFP	California Fully Protected

Federally-Listed/Designated Plants and Animals

FE	Federally-listed, endangered
FT	Federally-listed, threatened
PE	Federally-proposed, endangered
PT	Federally-proposed, threatened
FC	Candidate for Federal listing
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
C2*	Threat and/or distribution data are insufficient to support federal listing, but the plant is presumed extinct
C3c	Too widespread and/or not threatened
USFWS 2002 List	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service Birds of Conservation Concern 2002 List within jurisdiction of Carlsbad FWO "…to identify species, subspecies, and populations of migratory and non-migratory birds in need of additional conservation actions."

National Audubon Society WatchList

Red List	Identified by BirdLife International as Threatened or Near-threatened at the global level and by Partners in Flight as Extremely High Priority at the national level
Yellow List	Identified by Partners in Flight at the national level as of Moderately High Priority or Moderate Priority